THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

PROGRESS OF DESPOTISM IN FRANCE.

LABLACHE DEAD.

FRESH PLOTS IN ITALY.

THE LEVIATRAN ALL BUT LAUNCHED.

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA. HALIFAX, Feb. 14, 1858.

The R. M. steamship Niagara, Capt. Miller, from Liverpool at about 10 a. m. of Saturday, the 30th ult., arrived at Halifax at 7:30 a. m. of Sunday, the 14th

Among her passengers are his Excellency the Hon the Earl of Mulgrave, the newly-appointed Governor

of Nova Scotia, his family and suite. The Niagara experienced heavy weather during the

whole passage.

She reports passing on the 30th the American ships.

Henry Clay and Ann Hooper, and the bark Statesman, off Yarmouth, N. S., bound for Liverpool. She passed the steamship Africe, from New-York, Jan. 20, off Holyhead, at 6 p. m. of the 30th; on the 31st she passed the American ship Benares, off Kiesale.

The Collins steamship Baltic, from New-York Jan 16, arrived at Liverpool at 1 p. m. of the 28th.

The propeller New-York, also from New-York Jan. 18, arrived at Greenock on the afternoon of the 28th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament would assemble on the 4th of February.
Lord Palmerston had, as usual, issued a circular soliciting the early attendance of the supporters of the Government, as affairs of considerable importance would come under discussion.

A numerous deputation had awaited on Lord Palmerston to urge the immediate abolition of the church rates. They met with such lukewarm encouragement that they adopted an indignant resolution, and pledged themselves to press forward an independent bill on the subject.

Prince Frederick William of Prussia had been in-

Prince Frederick William of Prussia had been invested with the Order of the Garter.

The Leviathan had been pushed twenty-five feet off the ends of the lanching ways, and her cradles were being removed. She had over seventeen feet of water under her, and it was expected that she would float on the 30th or 31st.

A resolution pending before the General Court of Directors of the East India Company, deprecating the proposed change in the government of India, was carried by an almost unanimous vote.

The London Advirtiser asserts that the Indian bill will not be nearly so sweeping as is generally believed, and as was at first intended. Ministers will consent to modifications in the measure in its progress through

modifications in the measure in its progress through Parliament, and that it will not pass this year. If not withdrawn it will be shelved at the end of the session. Heavy drafts of troops were under orders to embark for India. The Bank of England reduced the rate of dis

The Bank of England reduced the rate of discount on the 27th to four per cent. The reduction had little or no effect on the money market or Stock Exchange. The London Times remarks on the subject that there is a prospect that the tendency for a considerable period may be toward increased case in the money market. For the last week or two the applications at the Bank for discount have almost entirely ceased. They are still likely to be of a very moderate character, since the minimum rate in the open market has for some days not been higher than three per cent, while in the Stock Exchange the supply is abundant at two.

at two.

The interest on deposits allowed by the discount houses has been reduced to 2½ per cent.

The Daily News says that some persons are disposed to look for a further reduction in the Bank min-

INDIA.

The correspondence from Calcutta to Dec. 24 adds nothing of importance to the telegraphic dispatches which anticipated the mail.

The Times's correspondent gives a circumstantial account of the Windham affair, but the facts do not differ from those already before the public. The scenes after Windham's defeat are said to have been fearful. The hospitals were crowded to suffocation. The enemy directed their fire spirally upon them, and it was not till Sir Calin Campbell returned, and with a dezen haughty words brought every man to his place, that order was restored.

Latest.—London, Friday Night.—The Government has received a telegram from Malta announcing the arrival of the Bombay mail of Jan.—at Suez. The news is of little importance.

Sir Colin Campbell was at Cawnpore at last advices, but he was expected shortly to move westward with a powerful force.

powerful force. Sir James Outram, at Alumbah, attacked and de Sir James Outram, at Alumoan, attacked and defeated the enemy on the 22d December, and captured four guns. He sustained but triffing loss. Gen. Robertson is appointed to the command of a full force in Rajahpetana, which is assembling at Deesa, and will march on to Musserabad.

No fresh disturbances have occurred in any part of the Deccar or Central India.

can or Central

INDIA HOUSE DISPATCH. The following dispatch was received late last night
BOMEAY, Jan. 9, 1858. Sir J. Outram defeated the rebels near Alumbagh

on Dec. 22, and took four guns; his own loss was trifling.
Sir Colin Campbell, on Dec. 12, advanced toward Ferukabad, and intended to proceed thence to Agra. Col. Scaton's column reoccupied Mynpoore on the 27th of December, after defeating the rebels and tak-

ing six guns.

Brigadier-Gen. Chamberlain proceeds with a column to Robileumb, and afterward joins Sir Colin at Agra.

The Decca mutineers had entered the Assam country, and her Majesty's 54th foot were in pursuit of

The conduct of the 31st regiment of Native Infantry

The conduct of the 31st regiment of Native Infantry had excited suspicion.

The population of Indore have been disarmed and tranquillity restored.

The Punjaub and Scinde were all quiet, but strong suspicions were entertained of Khalapoor Rajah's movements.

New depredations by the Khandash rebels have been reported, and the Peinth and Hassic rebels have

been severely handled.

A grand entertainment has been given by the native gentlemen of Bombay to all the European troops in the garrison at that place.

CHINA.

The correspondent of The Times, writing from Canton River under date December 16, says that Yek has returned an insolent answer to the ultimatum of the English and French Plenipotentiaries, and that the two forces would in a few days attack Canton.

Lord Elgin's demand was of the most temperate character. He asked for no more than that the treaty should be carried out; that Canton should be put upon the same footing as the other treaty portsatis gates open to commerce; that compensation to be given for the damage to British Merchants, and that the occupation of the Island of Honan be acquiesced in, as a material guarantee, until all matters are settled.

A letter from Hong Kong says that Yek's answer to Lord Elgin is couched in a sarcastic vein. He tells his Lordship that the question of the treatment of strangers at Cauten has been settled by a decree of the Emperor; that Sir George Bonham was made a Baronet for respecting that decree, and recommends Lord Elgin to follow his example; and as for compensation, Yek had demanded of the British Government

sation, Yek had demanded of the British Government for losses suffered by China.

A few days before this answer was received, Mr. Reid, the American Commissioner, solicited an interview in the city, and Yek replied that he would meet bim outside of the city, but that no barbarian should set foot within the limits of Canton.

The Paris Pays publishes accounts from Cochin-China dated Tonquin, November 15.

The presenting of the Christians continued with

The persecution of the Christians continued with unparalleled violence.

The country was in a state of the greatest confusion.

FRANCE.

The army of the line is to be divided into five great commands, to be confided to Marshals Castellane, Bos quet, Pellissier, Canrobert, and Valliant, with their Load-quarters et Paris, Nancy, Lyons, Toulouse and Tours. Tours.

Addresses from some of the regiments to the Empe

Addresses from some of the regiments to the Emperor are worded in such strong language as to attract much attention. The Zouaves almost regretted that they had no opportunity to manifest their zeal in a striking manner; and the address of the \$2d regiment contains the following sentence: "And if your Maj-"esty wan's soldiers to reach these men even in their "haunts, we humbly pray you to designate the \$2d "regiment as part of the advance guard of the army." Addresses from other regiments appear to have been worded still stronger, for the Mondeur has omitted some of the paragraphs.

It is stated that Orsin was at Stattgardt when the

three other Italians were expelled. three other Italians were expensed.

The Monuteur publishes a decree announcing the intention of the Government to put down all religious controversy in the French press.

A Brussels paper affirms that the French Foreign Minister had addressed a note to the British, Belgian, Swiss and Sardinian Governments, demanding certain measures which may prevent renewed attempts at

Issues instion.

LATEST.—The correspondent of Tie Times reports that no further measures of repression will be directed

Addresses from the army continue to appear in the Monsteur. Many call violently for leave to pursue the conspirators to their haunts.

ITALY. A dispatch from Naples announces the death of Signor Lablache at that place on the 22d of January.

A plot against the life of the King of Naples had been discovered. Ten persons, all Frenchmen, are said to have been landed at Naples to carry out the

design.

A conspiracy had also been discovered at Ascoti. Its design was unknown.

It was stated that the Rothschilds were negotiating a loan for the Papal Government.

An insurrectionary movement at Rome was said to have been planned for the 15th of January, but the police frustrated it.

AUSTRIA.

A Vienna journal says that the National Bank contains a greater amount of specio by 3,000,000 florins than ever before.

Austria consents that the act of the Riveraine States relative to the free navigation of the Danube shall be submitted to the Paris Conference.

DENMARK. A new project from Denmark having for its object to place the Duchies in an exceptional position in the Danish Monarchy, has been taken to Frankfort, but the members of the Diet declared against it as in-

RUSSIA.

It is said that Russia intends to restore all the Marine stations on the Circasian coast, but on a new system, which will byade the Treaty of Paris. A new

sevastopol is also in contemplation. TURKEY.

It was asserted that the British Government had agreed to pay pecuniary indemnity to the Porte for their occupation of the islands of Perrin—the amount o be fixed amicably between the two Powers without

Serious disturbances were said to have broken out in Bosnia, and a force of 3,000 men were sent to sup-

THE VERY LATEST.

THE VERY LATEST.

(By telegraph from London to Liverpool.)

LONDON, Saturday, a. m.

From the Times City Article.

The funds are moderately steady to-day, but the market is without animation, and manifestations encouraged in French official and military quarters would probably have led to further depression, but for the investments on the part of bankers and others, who on the present state of the Discount Market are unable to employ their money, except in Government stocks or exchange bills.

In the Stock Exchange loans are obtainable at from 11 to 2 per cent, and in the discount market exceptionable transactions have taken place below three per cent.

to take in no fresh deposits at a lighter rate than two per cent. The Union Bank has also reduced its allow-ance to 21 per cent. Nearly £90,000 in gold was taken to the Bank today. In foreign Exchanges this afternoon rates remain about the same as at the last post.

The mail steamer has a RALIA. The mail steamer has arrived at Suez with advices from Melbourne to Dec. 16, and Sydney to the 11th.

Trade at Melbourne had continued very dull. Several failures are reported. There was little gold leaving for England.

for England.
The Bishop of Calcutta died on the 3d January.
The Pope has addressed an autograph letter of congratulation to Napoleon.

gratulation to Napoleon.

From The Daily News (City Article).

This has been a dull day in the Stock Exchange.

The funds experienced very little variation, and closed the same as yesterday, but the share market, especially for British railways, was weaker. In the Stock Exchange it was scarcely possible to lend money on Government securities at any rate, however low.

FRANCE.

The Monitour of yesterday contains a leading article on the unanimous expression of horror which has been elicited, not only from all parties of France and every class of the population, but from foreign ports and nations, and claims the congratulations which the Emperor has received as proofs of affection for the Imperial family and dynasty, as well as for their Majesties personally.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The Brokers' Cir-niar of the Liverpool Cotton market reports the sales of the week 65,000 bales, of which 11,500 were on speculation and 2,300 or export. The advices from the United States per Niazara unused an advance early in the week of 4d. P D in the current maittee of American.

nerican. closed steady and rather buoyant on Friday, with ales, of which 1,600 were on speculation and for

vere American.

STATE OF TEADE IN MANCHESTER.—The advices rom Manchester and the manufacturing districts generally are avorable. There were more buyers than sellers, the latter being ery firm in their demands.

LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. Barring Bros. & Co.

LONDON MARKETS.—Measurs. Buring Bros. & Co. mote Wheat dull: white, 46, 24 &; Frour, 24 & 25.1 Room at & 65; & £6 loy for both rails and bars. Sugar dull, and & £16 lower. Coffee quiet prices easier, but quotations medianged. Coffee advanced ld. Spirits Terrestries from 138; Liksker Cakes in good demand; Boston, in bags, \$10; Ewe York; in barrels, £10 loy. First Olles quiet. Spirits Olle. (250, Liksker Oll, quiet at 28;64 & 29). Rice steady. Saltreter declined 6d. The slow of sale, but prices thechanged. Oncour 1/19d.; English The advanced 5/; Elocks, 118; bar, 19.1. Tall ow unchanged.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The London marke

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The London market was decidedly easier. The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount to 4 \$P\$ cent. Consols close on Friday at 95½395 for money on account. The Builton in the Bank of England had increased \$862.00. Mearn. Baring Bros. quote Bar Silver at 5½15 Delhar, 5½; Eagles, 76½2.

Liverpool. Producer Market.—The Brokers Circular and others quote Ashes quiet at 32½33 for Pots and Pearls. Sugar dull, and 60, lower. Molasses firm. Coffee quiet. Rice dull, and quotations barely maintained. Tea slightly advanced. Rosin steady at 4½43 for common, and 12½15/5 for fine. Quercitron Bark quiet. Philadelphia 9; Balthmore 6.927.6. Cod Oil \$2.28. Sperm Oil \$2.02. Seal Oil dull, but prices unchanged. Linseed Oil dull at 29.6. Spirits Turpentine firm at 57; on the spot, and \$5% (\$37) to arrive.

Liverpool. Breadstuffer Market.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Flour unsalable and quotations endeason.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTEP'S MARKET.—Messrs, Rich-ridson, Spence & Co., quote Flour unsalable and quotations en-tirely nominal; Western Canal, 22/3/25; Philadelphia and Balti-more, 22/6/24; Ohio, 27/3/28. Wheat very dull, and declined dt. since Tuerday; Red Western, 5/9/26, and fine samples, shich are scarce, 7.; White, 7/27/6, and 7/9 for best quality, Com quiet but steady; Mixed and Yellow, 83.6/264; White, 36/. LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Messra. Bigland, Athys & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., James Maltury, and others, quote Beef quiet but steady. Pork quiet but steady, 2/2/26/4/6 for choice. Tallow firm at 53/ for Butchers' Associa-los.

los.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Mesers, Baring Bros., renort buyers of Pennsylvania 5s at 774; do. Bonds. 1877, 315; exlividend; Virginia 5s, 1882, offered at 23, and Panama Ralicoal
flonds of 1895 at 92.

Mesers, Bell & Son report the market booyant, with an upward
temend, and more buyers than sellers. U. S. Sixes of 1867-8.

Mesars, Ball & Son report the market booyant, with an upward demend, and more buyers than sellers. U. S. Sixes of 1851-8, 022-104; Maryland Fives, Bonds, 622-104; Maryland Fives, Bonds, 623-90; Massachusetts Fives, Bonds, 1002-102; Alabama Fives, 523-80; Massachusetts Fives, Bonds, 1002-102; Alabama Fives, 523-83, and 72, 902-92; Fennsylvania Fives, 1824-81; Maryland F

Passengers.

Mr. and Mrs. Barber, Viccount Norton, Judge Burnett, Mr. Brittan and nephew Caps Colthirst, Miss Lythgee, Mrs. Commingham, Mrs. Mriffin, Miss Phelin, and Messrs. Follare, Kay, Dupuce, Burritt, Bahr, Borry, Rodemacher, Roddish, Johnson, Duntana, Berger, Jackson, Doubleday, Wharten, Lappage Fisher, Kryser, Medican, Strasser, Walker, Robertan, Lythgo, McGra, Ryder, Tronto, Cunningham, Bailie, Lamband son, Jones and Woodhouse.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 14, 1858. The Royal mail steamship Niagara, from Liverpool sailed from this port at 1 o'clock this afternoon for

The weather is clear, with a light S. W. wind

FATAL RESULT OF A KICK .- Coroner Connery held an inquest in Thirty-fourth street, near Ninth avenue on the body of Jobe Porter, a lad 14 years of age, who died from the effects of a kick from a horse on Tuesday last. The horse had been hired from a neighbor, placed in a stable, and, while feeding, the boy ventured b hind the animal and immediately received a terrible kick on the head, which knocked him senseless. Death was the result of the injuries, and the Jury, finding that no blame was chargable to any one, rendered a verdict of " Death from it juries accidentally received.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW-YORK.

On Monday, the 8th inst., having been assured that the Academy of Music had certainly been engaged for the occasion, I signed a call for an Auti-Lecompton meeting to be held there on Friday, the 12th.

On Tuesday evering one of the Directors of the Academy of Music came to my house and expressed himself very strongly against the terms in which the meeting was called, and against the meeting; and expressed his unwillingness that a meeting should be held in the Academy under such a call and for such a purpose. But he added that he spoke only for himself. there were eight other Directors, and they might all differ from him. He also expressed his own unwillingness to grant the use of the Academy of Music for any political meeting whatever. I did not debate with him either the language of the call or its purpose, and he withdrew, excusing himself on the ground that he was in search of another person, and not of me. The next day I saw the receipt for the use of the Academy, which unequivocally leased the Hall for an "Anti-Lecompton meeting." I was also informed on Thursday, on what seemed, and still seems to me, the highest authority, that the building would be opened on Friday according to contract. On Friday morning I went to the Academy, was courteously received by the agent, found fires lighted, and every necessary preparation proceeding rapidly, nor did I receive the slightest intimation that there was any obstacle in the way of holding the meeting as proposed.

If the thousands who showed their wish to be present last evening had been allowed to assemble I might have been called upon to preside, and in that case should have addressed them. The opportunity was denied me; but the free expression of opinion cannot be stiffed; the press relieves from all such wrong, and having written out some remarks, very nearly such as I should have spoken, I submit them to my fellowcitizens of New-York, being sure that nothing is want ing to a just judgment on the subject in question but the attention of the people.

Saturday, Feb. 13, 185

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The proper solution of the ques tion before the country, which, in some of its aspects, is the most momentous that has been presented since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, is self-evi dent; but that solution has been so thwarted that it is made necessary to revert to first principles, and to take counsel of the People, who are the source of wisdom and of power. We are assembled to-night, not in hostility to the Administration. We venerate the President for his age and past services, and desire to remove out of his path the great obstacle to his present usefulness. Still less are we at variance with the South. We have never feared to sustain the South on any question in which the South was in the right, on any question in which the South was in the right, and we are justified in asking its co-operation to prevent a great national wrong which, it consummated, will injure its friends. Far from opposing Democracy, we come here to-night to uphold it, by freshening in our minds the love of Justice and Freedom, without which Democracy is a delusion.

We are assembled to protest against forcing the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas against their will. Bear with me, fellow-citizens, if, in the fewest possible words, I speak to the facts in the case, to the right, and to the means of redress.

As to the facts of the case, the Lecompton Constitution was authorized in advance by no one branch of the General Government. The Senate of the United States passed a bill for a Convention in Kansas, having in view a very different mode of procedure. The

the General Government. The Senate of the United States passed a bill for a Convention in Kansas, having in view a very different mode of procedure. The House, by a decided vote, declared itself willing to accept the real and true opinion of the majority of Kansas, however it might be expressed. The President, through his agent, the Governor of the Territory, vetoed the bill for the Convention. The Senate, the House, the President of the United States, are all inneent of the Lecompton Convention. The people of the Territory never elected that Convention, and never had an opportunity to do so. The lists of voters were made out by partisan officers, who acted under no penalties for neglect of duty. Fifteen counties, by no fault of their own, had no possible opportunity to vote at all. The Convention, therefore, never had even a pretext for binding the people. Before the Convention did its work a new election of a Kansas Legislature took place and, thanks to Walker and Stanton, false, fraudulent and forged returns were rejected, and a Legislature was formed of unquestioned legality. The Convention, knowing the true will of the people, in defiance of that will, refused to refer the Constitution to the people, sequestered their inahenable rights, and the people, sequestered their inalienable rights, and made themselves masters. They acknowledged tha made themselves masters. They acknowledged that such a reference should have been made at least on the Slavery clause, and then they framed a schedule which made no true reference even of that clause but disfranchised a lexcept those who would acknowledge their usurpation, and were willing to take test oaths to support it. The Convention further assumed most extraordinary powers, and sought in advance to nullify and render void the acts of the newly elected Legislature. They did what they could to show approbation of the traudulent vote which Walker and Stanton, with the approval, it is to be hoped, of the President, had rejected. Moreover, it ordered an election of State officers, under their unratified Constitution, without requiring an oath of the election The make the following quotations:

Fair Orleans:

7 Middling:

8 15 163.

Fair Uplands:

7 Middling:

6 13-16

Fair Uplands:

7 Middling:

6 13-16

Fair Uplands:

7 Middling:

6 13-16

Fair Uplands:

8 15 163.

Fair Uplands:

9 Middling:

10 Middling:

11 Middling:

12 Middling:

13 16

15 163.

6 13-16

16 13-16

17 Middling:

18 16 13-16

18 16 13-16

19 First Uplands:

19 Fresident:

10 Ind rejection of State officers, under their unratined Constitution, without requiring an oath of the election of State officers, under their unratined Constitution, without requiring an oath of the election of State officers, under their unratined Constitution, without requiring an oath of the election of State officers, under their unratined Constitution, without requiring an oath of the election of State officers, under their unratined Constitution, without requiring an oath of the election of State officers, under their unratined Constitution, without requiring an oath of the election of State officers, under their unratined Constitution, without requiring an oath of the election of State officers, under their unratined Constitution, without requiring an oath of the election of State officers, under their unratined Constitution, without requiring an oath of the election of State officers, under their unratined Constitution, without requiring an oath of the election of State officers, under their unratined Constitution, without requiring an oath of the election of State officers, under their unratined Constitution, without requiring an oath of the election of State officers, under their unratined Constitution, without requiring an oath of the election of State officers, under their unratined Constitution forged returns: and they, moreover, directed returns to be made, not to the Governor or the legal Legislature, but to one man alone, the President of their Convention; a man holding a most lucrative office and a large patronage under the General Government; clothed with power to judge at his discretion of all returns of a Legislature before which he might become a candidate for office; bound by no onth to fidelity, and exposed to no legal penalty for the abuse of his trust. We hold, then, that the Convention has no claim to the sovereignty in Kansas but by usurpation; that it had in nowise the sanction of Congress, nor of that it had in nowise the sanction of Congress, nor of the President, nor of the people of Kansas, and was but a cunning device to defraud that people of its

sovereignty.

The cardinal point on which the great question turns The cardinal point on which the great question turns is this: Is the Lecompton Constitution the choice and will of the people of Kansas? I say it is not, and I shall prove it. The first witness is the Convention itself; they were urged to refer the matter to the people; the President in his high office pledged himself over and over, and over again, to the approbation of that course, and by the authority and with the knowledge of the President, the Governor, and officers of the President's appointment, quieted the discontents of the people of Kansas by advocating the necessity of such submission before the Constitution could claim any validity. And yet the Cenvention refused to submit its doings to the people; thus confessing its consciousnesse that its work would be rejected.

The second witness is the newspaper press of Kansas; that press is against the Constitution by a majority of seven or eight to one.

of seven or eight to one.

Next; Kansas, by act of Congress, has a right to Next; Kansas, by act of Congress, has a right delegate in Congress, charged with the duty to speak for its people. They have now a delegate who is undoubtedly the choice of the people, and is the first Kansas delegate ever chosen by the people. He is my

Next; ask the line of Governors appointed by Presidents themselves; Geary; Walker, formerly Senstor from Mississippi, and recently proposed for a place in the present President's Cabinet, and highly commended by the President himself; Stanton, so lately Member of Congress from Tennessee, all agree. And I would not fear to ask Denver, the present incum-bent; he will certify that even a fraction of the party

against the Lecompton Constitution is more numerous than the whole of its friends.

Fifth: The people of Kansas now happily, thanks to Walker and Stanton, have a Legislature indisputably representing that people; and so soon as they could lift up their voice, they protested against the Lecompton Constitution. ten Constitution.

Sixth: Those State Officers who received the largest

Sixth: These State Officers who received the largest number of votes at the election on the 4th of January last, have likewise sent their protest to Congress.

Secenth: The voice of the people of Kansas itself should be heard. On the 4th of January they repaired to the polls under no ordinary circumstances of solemnity. The President had sanctioned the proceedings by his special protection; the Legislature and Denver took care that the vote should be an honest one, and by that vote it appears that an overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas reject the Constitution of Lecompton.

So then we have seven sets of witnesses against Lecompton: the circumstantial evidence of the Lecompton:

stitution of Lecompton.

So then we have seven sets of witnesses against Lecompton: the circumstantial evidence of the Lecompton Convention; the Kansas Press; the Kansas Delegate in Congress; the series of Kansas Governors—four in one year; the Kansas Legislature; the Kansas People. All, all declare that the People of Kansas reject the Lecompton Constitution.

If I could hope that the words of one so humble as myself could reach the presence of one so high as the President of the United States, I would entreat him to lend his ear reverently, and hear and respect the voice of the people of Kansas, however lowly they may seem in the log cabins and homes that they have made for themselves in the wilderness. What they have accomplished there under unexampled trials and difficulties is the miracle of the age. A commonwealth in all its fair proportions has grown up, as it were, in the night-time. If the President of the United States will have a peaceful Administration; if he will, by

and by have lightly in retirement, if he will stand well with the world of mankind, if, like Washington and all our great Presidents, he wishes to stand well with posterity, let him respect the will of the people

Kaness.
It is said that the whole affair is of little conse quence; that the wrong, if it be a wrong, is a small one. But there is in political justice no such thing as a small wrong. A small wrong contains within itself the seeds of all evil.

It is further said that the people were factious, and as they meant at any rate to reject the Lecompton Constitution, it was right not to give them a chance to

Constitution, it was right not to give them a chance to do so. But if the Constitution for any reason did not please them, they had a right to reject it, nothing is so factions as a minority attempting to rule a majority. It is said they should be punished for not going to the poils at the bidding of men who were believed to be disposed to deirand them. They went to the poils the first moment that they were satisfied of any chance of a fair return, even though suffering under great disadvantages it the apportionment of representatives. It is said that the people of Kansas, once admitted into the Union, may change their Constitution. If this is dishorestly said, I will not use the language which would preperly describe the proposition. If, as it is to be presumed, it is knosetly said, and I am sure it is housestly said by the President, then why give to the men of Kansas a reversionary right where they have a right of possession! Why do wrong, simply that wrong may be undone! If this is all that is intended, if there lies nothing behind this, if intended, if there lies nothing behind this, if ere are no indications got a wish to perplex the nais intended, if there hes nothing behind this, if there are no indications led a wish to perplay the national councils, and so to pave the way for a change of the national policy or for dismion, then mischief has been done wantonly and gratuitously, the country is convulsed by its public authorities, for an issue as ludicrons as it is wrong. It was hardly worth the while to shatter the Democratic party for anything so paltry. But while it is admitted that the submission of a Constitution to the people is the correct principle, it is said that fourteen States would be displeased if this correct principle were to be followed out. Now the South, in the organic act for Kansas, obtained all that it asked for, and the main result has been exactly what Southern men foresaw. The South has nothing whatever to gain by the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution. It present no question of practical advantage to the South, and it cannot be pretended that the admission of Kansas under it will carry with it any advantage for the South. As a question on the score advantage for the South. As a question on the score of expediency it does nothing but injury to the South

of expediency it does nothing out injury to the Sourist the issue presented as a Southern one, is untimely and mistaken, unwise, and anything but national.

And would it wound any at the South less to have the people of Kansas, as soon as the General Government is out of the way, undo all that has been done? Is it not more respectful to the South to state the case manually and temperately and rely on Southern magneticities and sense of instite.

Is it not more respectful to the South to state the case manfully and temperately and rely on Southern magnanimity and sense of justice?

Again, it is said the Union is in danger; the Union is to be dissolved. There is no present danger to the Union. The sufferers of wrong in Kanasa have been almost all Northern men; and the North has no wish to desert, or dissolve, or weaken the Union.

But it is urged the men of Kanasa are in rebellion. The imposition of a loathsome and rejected Constitution is an odd remedy for pretended rebellion, which, as far as I know, has no precedent, except in King George and the British Parliament in 1774. If Gov. Walker found discontents there, the promises of equity which he made in the name of the President quelled rebellion by means of the ballot-box. The waves never rise unless the wind blows. If the menace of the Lecompton Constitution seemed likely to excite disturbances, Governer Stanton, to bis honor be it said, lulled the rising commotion, not by calling in the Army of the United States, but by peacefully convoking the legal Legislature of the Territory.

There is now no insurrection in Kansas; there is no rebellion there. Cease to dispute the unquestionable right of the majority, and the star of peace will rise secrety, the storm will be hushed, and the waves subside. The Government will not find a rebellion there; let it not provoke one.

And what a contrast between a Governor of a Ter-

subside. The Government will not find a rebellion there; let it not provoke one.

And what a contrast between a Governor of a Ter-

And what a contrast between a dovernoon of a ritory restoring peace through the representatives of the people and an officer of the General Government, calling himself a President of a Convention, taking an escort from the Army of the United States to make his entry into the capital of Kansas amid

taking an escort from the Army of the United States to make his entry into the capital of Kansas amid the murmus of its people.

If to the que tion between the Lecompton Constitution and the people of Kansas we apply the test of principle, we find that the enforcement of that Constitution will be an act of power against right; of the Army against the people; of force against reason; of usurpation against the rightfal will of a majority. It will be a violation of the fundamental principle of free government, which is government by consent. It is directly at war with denocracy, whose cardinal point is the power of the people. The amporters of the Lecompton Constitution have not one square inch of democratic ground to stand upon. A constitution for its validity needs the concurrence of the majority of the people, either silently by a general acquiescence or by an appeal to the polls. Shall full and undoubted evideric be required for a deed of a foot of land or a gift by will of a shilling? Shall a merchant or banker have power to stop payment of a check fraudilently held, and shall the people have no power to stop their servants from sequestering their rights? Shall the most insignificant treaty of a Minister Plenipotentiary want validity till it is ratified? And shall the highest treaty of the people with themselves be made in a corner by their servants without their assent? Is form everything and substance nothing? Is appearance everything and truth and right and reality nothing?

There is not a precedent for enforcing alconstitution against the consent of the people. The principle opepular ratification is sanctioned in the Manesota act.

popular ratification is sainctioned in the Minnes state.

The President in his annual Message emphatically declares that the example of submitting a Constitution to the people is founded on a correct principle; so that his instructions to Gov. Walker, on that subject were properly expressedlin unqualified terms.

Again: Cengress has power to admit States, but no power whatever to make a Constitution for a State; still less to impose on a State a Constitution which the majority of its people loathe and reject. The tendency to centralization of power in the General Government is rapid and dangerous. We protest against its further increase and against its present excess. The true basis of political organization between all parts of the Union was, from its beginning, the rights of the States, and that basis offers for the future, as it has for the past, the most perfect guaranty for security and Union.

Redress must come from the people of the United States. They in their strength must remedy the existing evil, by a distinct expression of their will. The moment is fraught with dangers, which the adoption of the Lecomption Constitution would only aggravate.

moment is fraught with dangers, which the acopacie of the Lecomption Constitution would only aggravate.

A departure from the principles on which a Government rests, is an evidence of its decay. The violation of the principle of Popular Sovereignty wastes the life-blood of the Republic.

Again: in a popular Government, where the rule are but servants, anarchy steps in when principle : forgetten and expediency is made the guide.

Again: the concentration of power in the hands of a Convention like that of Lecompton, is not an American idea. It is borrowed from those republics of Europe which were not capable of existing long, for a Convention like that of Lecompton, is not an American idea. It is borrowed from those republics of Europe which were not capable of existing long, for the very reason that power was so concentrated. It is derived from the worst examples of the worst periods of revolutionary France, when minorities usurped power over a nation by terror and reckless daring. If the rule of the minority Convention is now formally sanctioned by Congress, it will be a most dangerous precedent; an instrument of wrath, treasured up for a day of wrath. We appeal against this system to the whole Democracy of the country; we appeal to all people who love order, and justice, and freedom. This city, for its numbers, is the wealthiest in the world. I call on the men of wealth in this great city to take to heart the danger of establishing as a principle that a majority of a single body, elected to a convention perhaps in times of nigh excitement, filled, as will semetimes happen, with men desperately daring and corrupt, animated, as men under such circumstances are apt to be, by personal and party passions, should assume the absolute right to change the fundamental law of the country without a reference to the people. If they are not alarmed on account of their own fortunes, I ask them to consider what disposition, under such an absolute convention, night be made of co. perate property—what changes in the management of trust funds set apart for purposes of charity, or education, or the support of religious worship. Especially, speaking in sober earnestness to reflecting men, I remind the Catholics of what might happen, calling to their recollection the grievance to which they were exposed in an Eastern State, and from which they only escaped by the reference of the Constitution to the people. We call on our naturalized citizens to reflect on their danger from the principle involved in accepting the decision of a convention as fit al and without appeal. Our country is subject to periodical excitements on the franchise of naturalized citizens

but if any part of the Union has cause for alarm at an increase of the power of a convention suddenly called

together, we should say it is the South, and were Jefferson alive, we should on this occasion have a protest from his pen. The guiding principle of histatesmanship was, to consult the people and to revere the people. But what do I say? A voice comes to us from one of Jefferson's successors in the chair of state in the Old Dominion, and in clear and distinct terms he rejects the Lecompton Constitution as not the act and deed of the people of Kansas, and he rightly condemns the Lecompton schedule as not republican. New-York will respond to Virginia, and the great North-West will swell the echo.

The policy of enforcing the Lecompton Constitution on an unwilling people is neither wise, nor expedient.

The polley of enforcing the Lecompton Constitution en an unwilling people is neither wise, nor expedient, nor possible. Principle is the true civiner's wand by which the President of a free people sways the milions, and secures majorities for his measures in Congress. The neglect of principle for temperizing expediency always loses the respect of majorities in Congress and out of it. The ship of state is water-logged; throw the fraudulent of state is water-logged; throw the fraudulent Lecomptor Constitution overboard; let principle take the helm, and the bark will spring forward on its way as in the best years of our republic. Ours is the cause of peace, of order, of true democracy, of union, of freedom. All good omens are with us. For our part we are resolved to walk in the central path of humanity, shunning sectionalism and fanaticism on the one side, and subserviency to dictation on the other. The democracy inscribes on its banner, the RIGHTS OF THE STATES and THE SOVERHIGHTY OF THE PLOPIE; it upholds freedom to the individual in the State, freedom to the State in the Union, and the indefeasible right of the majority, whether in a State or in a Territory. of the majority, whether in a State or in a Territory, calmly, deliberately, and undisturbed, to form and accept, or reject a Constitution for themselves.

A LIBEL CASE .- A few days sgo, Mr. John Affen, dentist, doing business at No. 30 Bond street, appeared before Justice Quackenbush at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and preferred complaint against a person, charging him with libel. The complainant charges that the accused at various times, published or caused to be published certain pamphlets which he (Allen) alleges contain libelous matter, and were calculated and designed to injure his fair name and fame. Some of these documents were posted in the public streets, while some were sent to various gentlemen engaged in the dental profession in this city and elsewhere. These parties have, it appears, been at law for some time, and it would be extremely difficult to give all the details of the case. Upon the affidavit hereto annexed, Justice Quacker bush issued a warrant for the arrest of the person, and placed the process in the hands of Officer Leighton, attached to the Jefferson Market Police Court, for execution. The warrant was granted on Thursday night, but it was not until Saturday moraing, about 9 o'clock, that the person was arrested and conveyed before the Court.

The accused asked for an examination at 3 o'clock p. m., by which time his counsel, he said, would be able to attend, and requested, meanwhile, to go on his parole of honor. The accused devied the charge and asserted that it was merely a conspiracy to prevent his attendance as a witness in a certain case in which Lola Montez had made her appearance. The magistrate said he would give him an examination immediately or release him on bail, but the accused not being prepared for either at that time, was sent to prison until such time as he should be ready to proceed in the case. He evidently disliked the idea of going to prison, but submitted to it, though with a bad grace. The fact of his arrest soon became known about the city, and during the day a large number of persons called at the Court and many inquiries were made if Lola Montez was to be a witness in the case. Owing to the proceedings a few days ago, in which the arrested person was a prominent party, and on which occasion Lola Montez testified as to her knowledge of his character, it was supposed that this examination would be

rather spicy, and hence the inquiries. The affidavit of complaint upon which the warrant was issued is as follows:

The affidavit of complaint upon which the warrant was issued is as follows:

John Allen, of No. 30 Bond street, being duly sworn depicte and says that he is engaged in the decitisty business at the No. and street aforesaid, and that in the city and county aforesaid, at different times, he was wiffully and modificulty libelled by ore—— Deponent further says that on or about the 1st day of becember, 1857, and—— published, or caused to be published, as deponent verily believes, the annexed placard, marked "exhibit A." which said can't is libelone and injurious to deponent's character and business. Deponent further adds that sometime during the month of December, 1857, and—— also caused to be published, as deponently ettly believes, the smeared placard marked. B." and had the same posted about the streets, which said placard is also libelone and injurious to this deponent. Deponent further adds that sometime during the month of December, 1857, and —— as deponent verily believes, caused to be published in The News York Herald the ancested extract, and that he transmitted the same, toxeller with a communication to the Association of Dentities, of which deponent is a member, and that it was multiously done for the purpose of injuring deponent. Deponent further says that on two separate occasions, during the first week in February, said —— poblished, or caused to be published, the annexed placard marked "D," and caused the same to be posted throughout the public streets, and also sent copies of the same to several dentities throughout the city, and that is among to several dentities throughout the city, and that sid publication was libedous, and readiciously done against the fair name and fame of this deponent, with intent to highe eponent in the among mone note hereto annexed, marked "E," is in the handwriting of said —, as deponent verily believes, and was sent to deponent together with the placard similis to the one merked "D."

Deponent, therefore, from the facts and decounstances set forth causes sid— with having

merked " B".
Deponent, therefore, from the facts and direconstances set forthcharge said ——with having willfully and wickedly and mall cloudy shadered and libeled him, and prays that he may be a rested and dealt with as the law directs, and further says not. At the appointed hour the arrested party was

fronted the complainant. The Court-room was crowded, and all present seemed to take a lively interest in the case. The following examination was had:

propelly into Court, and, attended by his counsel, con

John Allen, being duly sworn, deposes and says—
That he desires to aid to his former stildark that the pamphle,
published, or caused to be published by——, some time during
the Spaing or Summer of 1857, entitled the "Allen trials," contains matter which this deponent considers libelous and injurious
to deponent, in his business and private relations, and that the
same was published to the best of deponent's knowledge and belief with the wicked intent to injure deponent.

Cross-examined by counsel:

Cross-crammed by counsel:

My name is John Allen: I have never passed by any other
name: my office is in Bond street; I reside with my family at
No. If Bond street; my family spent the Summer at Plainfield,
N. J.: I have lived in New-York about four years: I came from
Cincinnati, Ohio: I was a dentist in Cincinnati; I presume I am
the person mentioned in the pumphlet entitled the "Allen
trials," I am the person in the soit of Allen act. Hunter; the
trials of Allen act. Hunter came off in May, 1255 (not as stated
there); the trial continued about nine days; the Jury brought in
a vertict in about 30 minutes for defendant.

The witness proceeded to read from the pumphlet in

question, and pointed out paragraphs which he considered false and libelous.

I did make the remark when asked in a shoe store I did make the remark when asked in a shoe stor-corner of Brooms street and Bowery, that if my business con-tinued through the year as it had been for the last two or thre-days it would amount to #40,000; on page 51 of the pamplate th-sundivision marked in brackets is nutrue; I never was privatel-clasette with Mr. George Sickies; never had any private conver-sation with him or his clerk, and consequently the article son-veys a false impression; on page 58, I am charged with havin, brited several lawyers, among them D. E. Sickies and also Geo-Barstow, and the charge is false and malicious; I never spoke to Geo. Barstow in my life; I never saw him before I saw him in Court; I have no knowledge why Mr. Barstow left the city.

Witness then went on with further references to the pamphlet, and stated that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the book was published or caused to be published by the accused, from the fact that he had seen the accused carrying them about and offering author. He also believed the accused to be the author of the placard marked A, from the fact that he sent a copy to the President of the Dental Association, which be accused admitted to Dr. W. B. Roberts. Witness was also informed by Dr. Putman that the exhibit "D" was posted by the accused. He concluded his examination by stating that he had not written anything to the accused, and had never sent him any

anonymous notes? The exemination was continued until about 7 o'clock when the counsel asked for an adjournment until a future day. The Magistrate said that he would be obliged to commit the accused to prison pending the examination; but this not suiting the fancy of the accused or his counsel, they concluded to close, and the accused person was held to bail to answer the charge, at the Court of General Sessions, in the sum of \$1,000

Skating is the prominent Winter amusement of the somen and girls of the Eastern States. In consequence of the snow on Saturday evening, some of our New-York women went through the motions of a learner to skate, but with indifferent success. A look at the frozen mirror of the upper Reservoir, the other day, gave us a powerful temptation to play boy once more. The whole surface was frozen over in a clear glare, without a mark if not without a bound, and such a time as a thousand pair of skates might have had but for the law, was painful to contemplate. Down in Barger, when the ice patronized by the women had become rough, the gallant firemen turned out one night and flooded the surface with water, polishing it up like a Sunday boat, and giving the fair skaters a new lease of pleasure.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

\$1.31°,567 in Gold.

The United States mail steemship Star of the Wast A. G. Gray, esq., commanding, left Aspinwall Feb. 3 at 2 o'clock p. m , and arrived at Quaractine at I p. on the 13th. She brings the California mails of Jan 20, and \$1,348,567 in treasure on freight, and \$19 per

Leit at Aspinwall, her Britanic Majesty's ship Bruas wick, United States sloop-of-war Jamestown, com-mander C. H. A. H. Kennedy; brig Romance, with coals to P. M. S. S. Co.; just arrived.

United States steamer Fulton, J. J. Almy, Ideet. Commanding, sailed for Old Providence, via San Just del Norte, Feb. 3, at 9 a. m. Feb. 9, at 4 p. m., let. 51' N., long. 73 40' W., spoke bark Faith of Port. 25 51' N., long. 73° 40' W., spoke bark Faith of Port-land, Me., for Matanzas, all well. Feb. 11, at 1:45 p. m., lat 33° 36' N., long. 73° 10' W., passed the wreck of a bark of about 800 tuns, clipper built, descreed, stripped and water-logged, foremast gone, main and mizen masts, and main yard standing, black mast heads, coppered high up; had apparently been wrecked sone time. Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s steams Golden Age, J. S. Watkins, esq., commanding, let San Orancisco at 1 p. m., January 20, and arrived Pansma Feb. 2, at 10 p. m.; Jan. 20, at 2 p. m. ineide the Heads, passed clippership Flying Fish, Nichola, 114 days from New-York for San Francisco.

Left at Acapuico, ship George Peabody, with coale to P. M. S. S. Co , discharging.

The Golden Age brought down 268 passengers, and treasure as follows, viz.: For New York, \$1,325,399; for Engined, \$569,931; for Panama, \$32,000 total \$1,907,330.

\$1,927,330.

TREASURE PER STAR OF THE WEST.

Wells, Faigo & Co. \$488,100 James Honter & Co.
Order. 147,62 J. B. Wein.

How had & Aspinwedl. 10,200 T. G. Hand & Co.
Amer. Fachange Bank. 73,000 J. A. McGaw.

James Patrick. 69,606 H. Whitwell.

E. Keity & Co. 37,600 J. A. McGaw.

James Patrick. 69,606 H. Whitwell.

E. Keity & Co. 37,600 D. P. Rhoades.

Vint. Penhody & Co. 20,200 P. W. Turner.

Filt. Penhody & Co. 20,200 P. W. Turner.

Filt. Penhody & Co. 20,200 D. Rebain & Co.

W. T. Coleman & Co. 22,400 H. E. Giffin.

Peter Naylor. 25,000 Margoun & Son.

De Will. Kittle & Co. 25,421 H. Harris & Co.
Schoole & Bros. 17,25 J. K. Coghill.

Ross, Falconer & Co. 13,200 J. F. W. H. Daiy.

Tradwell & Co. 112,200

R. Meader & O. Adams

W.M. Cummings & Son.

Corloy & O'Connor. 12,600 C. L. Dimon.

Clark & Wilbur. 11,000 B. & H. Lewis & Bro.

Louis & Wilbur. 11,000 D. Hoadley.

E. Rick. 60, 19,000 D. Hoadley.

Baker & Morrill. 8,500 S. Lamburg & Bro.

J. R. Rick. 3,000 S. Lamburg & Bro.

J. R. Rick. 3,000 S. Lamburg & Bro.

J. R. Newton & Co. 5,400 J. W. Carrington.

Prair & Baker. 3,000 Culbert & Finay.

J. B. Newton & Co. 5,400 J. W. Carrington.

Prair & Baker. 3,000 J. W. Carrington.

J. H. Browning. 500 C. 5,000

Total. 5,000

Total. 5,000

THE NEWS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20, 1858. California has a new Administration. On the 84 inst. J. Neely Johnson retired from the office of Gover nor, and John B. Weller was inaugurated and installed Gov. Johnson, before leaving his official position, delivered a very long message to the Legislature. The most interesting portion of his message to Eastern readers will be that referring to the finances of the State. He gives the following satisfactory table of the receipts and expenditures of the State Treasury during the last three years:

107.5 Sept. 1 Reccipts. 107.5 Sept. 148 11856. 186 0.23 11877 1,152,234

From this table it will be seen that whereas there was a deficiency in 1855 of \$430,000, and of \$140,000 in 1856, there is a surplus of \$450,000 in 1857. "Cash down" is the motto now; and, for the first time, the Government is being conducted on a strictly cash basis. Gov. Johnson recommends many changes in our present laws, among which are stricter stat gard to the granting of divorces and discharges in insolvercy. He would require that the notice of appli-cation for divorce shall be published for a longer time than at present, and that the notice should be personally served on the defendant, or the failure carefully accounted for, and that all suits should be tried in open Court. In regard to inselvents, he recommends that the English system, under which only the creditors spply for the benefit of the State, should be adopted, or at least that the incolvent shall not be discharged ex-Cept with the written consent of one-half his creditors, He also justly stigmatizes the present law excluding Chinamen from testifying in cases where white men are interested, as an encouragement of crime, and advises that the law be changed so that their testimony may be taken in all suits, leaving the credibility and weight to the Jury. Such amendment would seem to be re-

to the Jury. Such amendment would seem to be required, not only by the letter, but also by the spirit of our political and religious gospels; but the people who could cost a majority of their votes for James Buchanan do not believe in the unity of the human race, and if negroes and Chinamen are only elevated orangoutange, then, of course, they have no just claim to "the rights of man." This people may pretend to be "the rights of man." This people may pretend to be "Christian," but they are not; their religion is only skin deep. They look upon all colored men as baboons of a higher grade, and treat them accordingly.

Gov. Johnson recommends that the law requiring the election of Congressmen to be held fifteen months before the term of service begins, be changed, so that the intervening time may be not more than three months.

motths.

Weller gave a brief inaugural, which contains little

motths.

Weller gave a brief inaugural, which contains little of interest save what he says about the preservation of order, and illegal organizations to resist the enforcement of the laws. He acknowledges that there has been much to excite the people to take the execution of justice into their own hands, but he adds, "It is my "duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, "and it is scarcely necessary for me to say that the "whole power of the State will be used when required "to protect our regularly organized tribunals and "maintain the supremacy of the laws."

It is well known that Mr. Weller was always bitterly opposed to the Vigilance Committee, and therefore these declarations on his message excite no surprise, but, as a formal expression of his purposes as Executive of the State, have been the subject of considerable comment. This comment is mostly favorable—indeed, the tlo people here are tired of Vigilance Committees, and will be much more slow hereafter to resort to extra-judeical trais and punishments than heretofore.

Mr. Lee of El Dorado has introduced a bill into the Legislature to provide for the suppression of mobs, giving the District Courts throughout the State concurrent jurisdiction in cases of armed opposition to the law, declarir g such opposition to be felony, and imposing heavy penalties upon it. The bill is ingeniously conceived, and would purish the members of Vigilance Committees in a great many ways; but it would confer greater powers upon the Courts than is usual in other States. The bill will probably not pass. The subject might in jure the Democratic party, and could not benefit them; and therefore the well-established rule that States must be governed for the benefit of the dominant party will prevent its passage, if there were no other objection to it.

of the dominant party will prevent its passage, if there were so other objection to it.

Gov. Weller has appointed Ferris Forman of Sacramento, formerly Postar aster of that place, to the po-

sition of Secretary of State.

The official count of the votes for Governor shows the following result: